

OLD WARLIKE TRIBES QUIETED BY TROOPS

Lives of Foreigners in Sulu
Are Safe After Years
of Fear.

SOLDIERS RECALLED

In 21 Months More Than
Four Hundred Bandits
Were Killed.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)
MANILA, Aug. 29.—Maginivas felt several years ago when all American troops were withdrawn from Mindanao and Sulu, home of the Moros, the only Mohammedans in the Philippines, have been proved to be harmless by the subsequent history of the new regime in that region. Where five years ago, fear of the Moro and his lust for blood made the life of the foreigner in the Moro country one of constant worry and apprehension, today there is peace and the beginning of a prosperity the like of which would have seemed a fool's dream in 1912.

The withdrawal of American troops and their substitution by companies of Philippine constabulary, was begun soon after the arrival of Governor General Harrison. The work of consolidating the Moro was hastened by the policies of Frank Carpenter, former executive secretary of the Philippine government, named governor of Mindanao and Sulu, soon after Mr. Harrison's arrival here. Mr. Carpenter was the first civilian governor of

the region, succeeding General Pershing, the last governor, under the military regime.

The task of Governor Carpenter and his assistants had been to bring about a long uphill struggle against recalcitrant and superstitious people who have always fought any attempt to change their methods of life. Outlawry has always been a factor of the Mindanao situation and the frequent bands of outlaws gave the Moros a nucleus around which they could rally for instruction or revolt. But little by little outlawry has been stamped out. One by one, or in batches of two or three, guns and rifles hidden away in forest homes and mountain huts, have been turned in. Here and there schoolhouses have sprung up, to attract to them Moro children whose parents, at first suspicious and unfriendly, have finally ended by moving their families to the settlement where the schools were located, and giving up the nomadic life which has been a Moro tradition for centuries and which has been the worst foe of Moro progress.

Were the Hotbeds.
Sulu archipelago and Jolo island, for years the only hotbed of outlawry in Mindanao, can now claim to have seen the end of years of outlawry and bushwhacking. To the man who knows the Jolo of five years ago, the soldier whose recollection of Jolo is a memory of sleepless nights and anxious days when the slightest noise behind his back meant the possibility of an attack by a murderous Moro or one made mad by Mohammedan fanaticism, the achievement seems incredible. But the thing has been done and Colonel Peter E. Fraub of the constabulary, a lieutenant-colonel in the regular army, on detached duty with the constabulary, has made the new era of Sulu peace and order, a matter of official record in an order congratulating the constabulary of Mindanao and Sulu.

The order follows:

"The district chief announces to the district in general orders the fact that in the province of Sulu there is not a single known outlaw at large—all have been either killed, captured or have surrendered.

"When it is realized that this is the first time in the history of the Philippine Islands that such a statement could be truthfully made its importance becomes apparent. The whole Sulu archipelago is in a state of law, order and peaceful control.

"In October, 1914, when the undersigned assumed charge of this district outlawry was rampant in Sulu and it was a place shunned by peaceful travelers, but with the establishment of stations in the heart of the affected region and with the spirit that the Sulu constabulary has invariably displayed every officer and man regardless of hardship and privation, regardless of danger and death, did his full duty toward the government, without malice toward the misguided creatures who with their progenitors had made the name of Sulu a byword in the annals of these islands.

"In the short space of 21 months 413 outlaws were killed, captured or forced to surrender; 137 firearms were captured or surrendered and five hundred blade weapons were captured or surrendered. This was not accomplished without loss to our brave men, of whom ten were killed or died of wounds and 12 were wounded and recovered. The greatest accomplishment of all, however, is that these things were done with a minimum of hatred and heartburning on the part of the population, which in gradually increasing numbers came to help us in our work of rooting out the lawless who were preying on the law-abiding, until now all the people, realizing the motives that actuate us in our work, are heart and soul with us. It remains for the Sulu constabulary to conduct themselves that confidence in their men will keep on increasing and so that the various departments of government—health, education, public works and other activities—will find the preparation of the soil by the constabulary a fruitful in their future endeavors for the benefit of the people."

EVANSTON ROUTS THE FLY.

Two Plans Successfully Followed in General War on Pest.

"Swat the fly" has become an antiquated slogan in Evanston. War on the summer pest was declared throughout the suburb, and it was war by scientific efficient methods, which are expected to relegate the cumbersome tactics of the swatter to the limbo of forgotten things.

The attack was made from two quarters, Dr. W. Lee Lewis, city chemist and professor at Northwestern University, and the Evanston health department, which issued a leaflet on the new campaign of fight against the pest. The leaflet, issued in the form of a bulletin to householders, runs like this:

"Darken every window in your house but one. The flies, seeking the light, will congregate about the un-darkened window. When a sizeable convention has gathered, get out the vacuum cleaner and set it going. The machine will suck up enough air to rarify the atmosphere and the flies will swell up and burst. To put it scientifically, they will die of apoplexy."

While a few pioneers were experimenting with the plan—and finding it worked—the Evanston boy scout troop had squashed about six of the busiest corners with fly traps built according to specifications just issued by the United States department of agriculture. Within a few hours these devices of wood and wire, two feet long and 18 inches high, had captured about one million flies apiece. The scouts distributed hand-bills broadcast explaining how to construct the traps, bait them with a toothsome lunch and lure the insects to captivity.—Chicago Tribune.

Staff of American Life.
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Fall Trimmings of Fur

Fur trims will be very popular this fall for dresses and suits and coats—assortments here include cone, skunk, opossum, fitch, thibet, beaver, Hudson seal and marmot and mole. In one, two, three and four inch widths. Priced, yard, . . . 50c to \$7.50

See Window Display

Seats for Grand Opera

Are now on sale at the Chamber of Commerce, second floor of Simmons building, first one west of Hotel Tulsa. Program will be as follows: "Carmen" on October 30th and "Il Trovatore" on October 31st.



Advanced Ideas in the Correct Fashions for Fall

\$19.50 New
Fall Suits

Fine Wool Poplins in blues, browns and blacks; coats are medium lengths, come with convertible collars, others roll effects. Trimmings are in velvet, braid and buttons. Skirts in both yoked and flared models.

\$24.50 New
Fall Suits

Materials are serges, broadcloths, gabardines and faille in shades of brown, green, blue and black. Coats are mostly 38-inch with convertible and roll collars. Braid, button and tassel trimmings are used. These fall suits are wonderful values at the price.



Other Suits, \$35, \$37.50, \$41.50 to \$65.00

Representing the very cream of what the New York market affords in style, materials and value. Gabardines, wool velours, broadcloths and failles are the favored fabrics—represented in shades brown, blue, green, burgundy, bordeaux, taupe, black and checks. Many new interpretations of the semi-fitted, belted, pleated and flared ideas. Braids, buttons, velvets, tassels and touches of seal and mole fur are used in the trimmings.

THE FAVORED SATIN DRESSES

Charming styles in this favorite fabric are shown here in shades of brown, green, taupe and blue. They are variously trimmed with braid, buttons and metal. Many different and exclusive models in the coat and cape effects; fitted waistlines are the most popular. Pretty roll collars of Georgette and white satins, with vests of same materials. Truly a very comprehensive showing for so \$18.50 to \$50.00 early in the season.

Other Fall Dresses of serge and serge and satin combinations, trimmed and embroidered in colored wools of contrasting shades. . . \$18 \$40

FALL COATS SURE TO DELIGHT

The fall coats are so different and diversified in style that they are sure to delight. Materials are Velours, Bolivia, Pile Fabrics, Broadcloths, English Tweeds and fancy mixtures. Both three-quarter and full lengths are good, with cape effects and high convertible collars . . . \$12.50 to \$100

NEW BLOUSES OF INTEREST

They're just as lovely as one could want them—new blouses, with the very breath of autumn about them—and many novel trimmings. The favored materials are Sheer Voile, Lustrous Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepe, in delicate shades and white; tailored effects in assorted stripes and gorgeous new plaids for early fall . . . \$4.00 to \$15.00

THESE PRICES MONDAY ONLY

One lot of new fall wool serge in navy, brown, red, medium blue, gray, black and purple, 36 inches wide. Special Monday, per yard . . . 50c
200 yards 32-inch black taffeta silk. Special Monday, per yard . . . \$1
19 ladies' wash skirts, in sport stripes, linens and pink and yellow golfing, values we have been selling at \$6.50. Special Monday while they last . . . \$1.95
25 dozen new style ladies' and misses' middie, white galatea, trimmed in colored material of the same. Special Monday, your choice . . . \$1
600 cards odds and ends in fancy buttons, worth 25c to 50c per card. Special Monday, per card . . . 5c
10 dozen new styles in ladies' neckwear, all extra good values. Special Monday, your choice. . . 35c

The New Styles Demand Front Lace Corsets

For only with a front lace corset can the really desired figure for the new gowns be obtained. The flat back—the correct hip line—the slightly higher bust—the nip in at the waist are delightfully present in the new models of

"Sa Camille"

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The Front Lace Corset With the Ventilo Back

Priced at \$2 to \$15

New Fall Skirts at \$6.75 to \$7

Novelty wool mixtures and serges, in the bright fall shades. Made flared, with hip pockets and high girdles. Button trimmed. Priced moderately for early selling at . . . \$6.75 and \$7

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JOTTINGS ON THE NEW

Embroidered and beaded silk hose, white only; pair . . . \$6.50
Fancy styles in meshbags . . . \$5 to \$12.50
Gold and silver cloth for dresses and hats; yard . . . \$2.25
Silk all over laces in the fall shades; at, per yard . . . \$3.50
Buttons in oval, round and square shapes; contrasting shades for fall suits, coats and dresses; card . . . \$25c to \$1
The new vogues in Pearl Beads at string . . . 50c to \$2.50
Plain and fancy front, back and side combs. Priced . . . 25c to 75c

The Sunday School Lesson

By Ben Newsome

Lesson September 17, Acts 22.

The lesson opens with Paul before the Roman magistrate in Jerusalem, who, after permitting him to address the gathering in his own defense, was minded to scourge him to find out what there was in the man that made the Jews so determined to take his life. This Paul stopped by asserting his Roman citizenship, which was his right of having been born in the Roman city of Tarsus, a right which the magistrate had only obtained by means of purchase. Paul had made an able defense, recounting his early training in the most orthodox Jewish school of religious thought, his zeal and fidelity to those teachings, even to the forenoon of his persecution of those who held to the creed of Jesus, up to his conversion to that belief and his anxiety to work for his Master. All this was listened to without objection, but when he began to tell how the Lord had refused his plea to preach to his fellow Hebrews at Jerusalem and had commanded him to carry the message to the Gentile world, all the time-nurtured exclusiveness and bigotry of his audience came to the surface and they cried out that this man was not fit to live. It is significant of human

nature to this day that you can abuse their methods and denounce their beliefs as much as you please until you encroach on their racial or religious prejudices, and then they are ready to fight. It was intolerable to the Jewish mind that God should have laid up any meritorious people who were not children of Abraham, and the suggestion that the salvation of the Messiah was for Gentiles as well as Jews was to them the most offensive blasphemy.

Paul's assertion of his Roman citizenship brings us to a consideration of the value of that privilege to him. The world had heretofore been put up a multitude of petty governments, few of them able to enforce respect for its laws beyond a limited sphere, but the Roman empire had established the rule of law and order over all the then known world. Much as we sympathize with the loyalty of people to their own little race and country, it must be acknowledged that this centralization of power brought a higher state of civilization and progress than could ever have taken place among the petty and warring kingdoms. Never before had the world seen such an era of peace as was established by the Caesars, and the world of today is indebted to them for the elements of government, as it is to the Greeks for science and art and to the Jews for theology. Each of these three forces played an important part in making the world what it is now. In the ordinary times of tribal warfare and military aggression the spread of the gospel would have been much slower and accompanied by much more peril for its adherents. Cruel as was the govern-

ment at Rome, it was far better for mankind than the uncertain conditions which had preceded it. This assertion of his citizenship culminated in his deportation to Rome on an appeal to Caesar, where he was in prison for the longest period of his life. Like John Bunyan, however, this imprisonment brought from him some of the choicest writings of which we have record, and writings too that have influenced the conduct and belief of more human beings than

those of any other man. He might, from a human viewpoint, have been excused if he had collapsed or had moderated his views to curry favor with the powers that be. But there was no vacillation in Paul. He was still true to the vision that arrested him on his way to Damascus, and through his affliction the millions of the earth have profited. Paul's faith was in a higher power than Caesar—"He is my refuge and my fortress; my God, whom I trust."

Passage of Eight-Hour Law Cowardly Surrender, He Says

Senator Borah Takes the Hide Off Congress and President Wilson.

By WILLIAM E. BORAH.
(United States Senator from Idaho.)
The eight-hour day bill is vicious from every conceivable standpoint. It does not settle our labor problem, it only postpones it. It does not establish an eight-hour day at all but it does undertake to increase wages for a stated length of time. That is, it undertakes to give ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, a matter most doubtful in constitutional law and even more doubtful in morals.

Ultimately will be passed on to the people, who pay the freight. We are, therefore, undertaking by law without any hearing upon the part of those who ultimately must pay it, to fix a large increase of burden, and if it should remain permanently, a tremendous increase.

Labor will some time regard as a tremendous error this whole proposition. It will hurt organized labor, it has debauched and demoralized the senate, because we have cravenly yielded, and it has worked injustice to the great body of American people.

It is the most shameful, cowardly surrender that I have ever witnessed from the town council to United States senate.

I will venture to say that if this matter were submitted to the railroad

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employees at this hour with all the facts to this instant, they would refuse to strike and they would give the congress of the United States ample time in which to work out an intelligent comparative plan to protect all parties.

I have had a vast amount to do with organized labor under all circumstances. I have never yet seen a proposition fair and just to all parties, submitted to the rank and file of organized labor, without meeting their approval. Their leaders, like political leaders, do not always represent the rank and file.

When this thing is all over, the whole country, the entire body of congress and the executive will feel that they have gone through a humiliating compromise and sorry transaction.

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